REGIONAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH PATTERNS. By M. F. Petrulis, economist, Economic Development Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Rural Development Research Report No. 13.

ABSTRACT

Industrial job growth appears to favor nonmetro areas and those regions of the country outside the Northeast and Midwest. During 1967-73, nonmetro areas had an 11.3-percent increase in industrial employment, while metro-area jobs dropped 3.2 percent. Employment in nonmetro areas increased in 18 of 20 major manufacturing industries, while metro-area employment declined in 11 industries. In all, manufacturing employment grew 0.8 percent, or by more than 145,000 jobs.

Keywords: Economic analysis, Shift-share, Employment growth, Industries, Nonmetro areas, Metro areas, Census regions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Lloyd D. Bender, Theodore E. Fuller, and John A. Kuehn for critical reviews and valuable comments. Appreciation is also extended to Clevie E. Gladney, computer systems analyst, and Lucia V. Wesley for their assistance in preparing this report.

PREFACE

A previous report (Growth Patterns in Nonmetro-Metro Manufacturing Employment, RDRR-7) highlighted employment growth according to city size-class and indicated that nonmetro areas are taking on some of the functions of the large metro areas. This study examines trends by State and region.

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODOLOGY	2
DATA	3
Time Period	3
Area Definition	3
Industrial Aggregation	4
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES	4
Nonmetro Employment Change	4
Metro Employment Change	7
REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES	9
Nonmetro Employment Change	9
Metro Employment Change	14
STATE EMPLOYMENT CHANGES	16
Nonmetro Employment Change	18
Metro Employment Change	18
CONCLUSION	20
REFERENCES	23
APPENDIX TABLES	24

SUMMARY

U.S. industrial job growth appears to be moving from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas and showing a general increase in overall employment at the expense of the Nation's Northeast and Midwest.

During 1967-73, nonmetro areas had an 11.3-percent increase in industrial employment, while metro-area jobs dropped 3.2 percent. Employment in nonmetro areas increased in 19 of 20 major manufacturing industries, while metro area employment declined in 11 industries. In all, manufacturing employment grew 0.8 percent, or by more than 145,000 jobs.

Growth rates among nine regions showed an even sharper contrast than nonmetro-metro comparisons. Three geographic divisions--New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central--realized industrial employment declines of up to 12 percent. The remaining six regions showed upturns ranging from 3 to 30 percent. Although a large portion of the Nation's industrial makeup appears to be changing, much of the employment shift to nonmetro areas was concentrated in slow-growth industries--industries that grew slower nationally than the average of all manufacturing. The urban centers of the Northeast and Midwest are losing jobs, the people skilled in them, and the resultant revenue to other regions. This decentralization of industry forces a reexamination of both urban and rural programs.

The period 1967-73 was chosen for analysis because it starts and finishes in nonrecession years and brackets a period of growing economic activity in nonmetro areas. At the time this study was prepared, this period afforded the latest complete data on all aspects of the study.

Regional Manufacturing Employment Growth Patterns

M. F. Petrulis 1/

INTRODUCTION

U.S. industrial job growth appears to be following two patterns--movement from netropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas and a general increase in national employment at :he expense of the Nation's Northeast and Midwest which had job shifts to the South and Vest. This report analyzes job-growth patterns to determine what shifts have taken ›lace between metro and nonmetro areas and among U.S. regions.

Numerous studies have documented regional employment growth within the United :tates. These efforts have ranged from visual impressions to empirical tests of vari- ·us hypotheses; many conclude that employment has been decentralizing both locally-- rom city to suburb--and from region to region and within regions (6, 7, 8, 10). 2/ . few conclude that industrial decentralization is a major source of employment growth n the smaller metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (3, 4, 5, 12).

In terms of regional focus, these efforts have ranged from explaining city-size istribution and structure to evaluating relative performance of metro and nonmetro reas, interpreting interstate variation in growth rates, and reconciling differen- ials between the North and South. Unfortunately, authors of many such studies tend to se limited data, considering only selected areas or highly aggregated industries. ıis makes comparisons difficult, and presents problems for generalizing conclusions ›out employment growth trends.

This study describes 1967-73 employment growth patterns in 21 manufacturing indus- :ies among different metro and nonmetro areas of States and the nine census divisions. nployment growth trends are summarized in a shift and share framework. This framework ›rts out the factors which relate to the differences in the rates of employment growth ıong metro and nonmetro areas. The period 1967-73 was selected because it begins and ıds in nonrecession years and brackets a period of increasing economic activity in ınmetro areas. 3/

1/ Petrulis is an economist with the Economic Development Division, Economics, atistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

2/ Underscored numbers in parentheses cite references listed at the end of this port.

3/ The 5-year period chosen for analysis may confound cyclical movements with longer rm trends. However, this should not be a serious problem, since the study period es begin and end in similar phases of two business cycles. Aggregates such as ployees on nonagricultural payrolls and total employee hours worked in nonagricul- ral establishments show similar growth patterns during the 2 years at both ends of e study period (15).

METHODOLOGY

The shift and share framework technique determines how specific industries in certain areas are performing relative to the same industries nationwide. Initially, employment changes are partitioned into such components as national growth, industry mix, and regional share. The shift and share framework then defines the roles of national aggregate growth, industrial mix, and regional share to explain the distribution of employment growth among the metro and nonmetro areas of the United States. The three components are defined as follows: 4/

Term	Interpretation
$\Delta E_i^{t+1} = E_i^t\ [(US^{t+1}/US^t)-1]$	National share
$+ E_i^t\ [(US_i^{t+1}/US_i^t)-(US^{t+1}/US^t)]$	Industry mix
$+ E_i^t\ [(E_i^{t+1}/E_i^t)-(US_i^{t+1}/US_i^t)]$	Regional share

and:

E_i: local manufacturing employment in the ith industry,

US: total national manufacturing employment,

US_i: national manufacturing employment in the ith industry, and

t, t+1: refer to 1967 and 1973, respectively.

The three components of regional growth are the national share, industry mix, and regional share. The national share indicates the employment change that would have occurred if local industries had grown at the same rate as total manufacturing in the Nation as a whole. The industry-mix component shows the amount of regional employment growth that can be attributed to a region's initial industrial mix. This measure adjusts for the national growth characteristics of individual industries and reflects a region's mix of rapid- or slow-growth industries. A favorable (unfavorable) mix of industries comprises those industries which are growing faster (slower) nationally than the average of all manufacturing industries. Regional share measures whether the participation of a region or area in the growth of a particular industry is faster or slower than growth in that industry at the national level. This measure indicates the region's competitiveness with other regions for a given industry. 5/

Employment may be growing because the area specializes in fast-growth industries. Changes in the industrial mix and regional competitiveness are at work simultaneously, and they may be either reinforcing or offsetting. The total mix and total share effects will be positive in some areas; in other areas, both will be negative.

4/ Shift and share analysis can be applied using initial-year weights, final-year weights, or some combination thereof. This study follows the procedure set out by U.S. Department of Commerce [Ashby (1)] and utilizes initial-year weights.

5/ Locational advantages (vis-a-vis other regions) indicate the existence of some regional comparative advantage available to regional industries. This may result from a variety of factors, some peculiar to only one or a few industries. A list might include such items as natural resource endowments, government subsidy and tax policies, ease of access to final and intermediate markets, scale economies, and availability and price of various factors of production.

In other areas, one component may be positive and the other may be negative. The process of classifying areas according to their respective shift and share components can identify the degree of such specialization and shows how this specialization varies by region and industry. Four distinct categories classify these cases: 6/

	Industrial mix	Regional share
(1)	+	+
(2)	-	-
(3)	+	-
(4)	-	+

The first two categories represent extreme cases--rapid growth on the one hand and stagnation or decline on the other. The first group involves areas that have gained employment both because of an advantageous industrial structure (positive mix) and a favorable competitive position (positive share). The second group represents what are usually termed depressed areas. Such areas have suffered employment losses not only from specializing in slow-growth industries, but also from competitive disadvantages, which have led to declines in their share of these same industries. The remaining two groups represent the more typical cases--areas that either have gained employment due to a favorable mix of fast-growth industries, while losing their share of employment in the slower growing or declining industries (third group), or areas that have managed to grow in terms of regional share while saddled with an adverse industrial mix (fourth group). This classification summarizes manufacturing employment growth patterns among the different areas in the United States.

DATA

County Business Patterns (CBP) (13, 14) data describe the 1967-73 manufacturing employment growth patterns in metro and nonmetro areas of the United States. Three factors determined the data base: time period, area definition, and industrial aggregation.

Time Period

CBP provides mid-March employment figures on an establishment basis. These data are available annually from 1964 to 1976, so it is possible to choose among a number of time intervals for an analysis of employment change. The period 1967-73 was selected for this report. This period may not be long enough to analyze long-term growth trends, but it is sufficient to eliminate shortrun fluctuations in economic activity.

Area Definition

Areas are classified as metro or nonmetro according to the 1967 Office of Management and Budget (13) definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). 7/

6/ One could use more elaborate classification schemes: for example, Edgar S. Dunn, Jr. (2), 6 categories; Lowell D. Ashby (1), 7 categories; or F. J. B. Stilwell (11), 14 classes. But, as Paraskevopoulos (9) points out, such fine classifications do not contribute significantly to the explanation of regional growth.

7/ A county is designated as metropolitan if it is part of an SMSA. Other counties are designated as nonmetropolitan. SMSA's are made up of counties with cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants or twin cities with a combined population of 50,000. In addition, counties contiguous to these core SMSA counties also are designated as SMSA counties, if according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city of the core SMSA.

In 1967, there were 230 SMSA's. By 1973, an additional 37 areas were classified as SMSA's, with some of the previously defined SMSA's enlarged to include additional counties. Areal comparability is maintained in this study because this permits segregation of older metro areas from the more recent entrants to metro status. This is relevant, since different locational factors may be operating in the respective areas, thus affecting their specific industrial structures. Moreover, since metro or nonmetro status is really an implicit, independent variable influencing growth rates, the shift and share analysis in this study is based on the initial industrial composition in the area.

Industrial Aggregation

The data file covers 21 manufacturing activities at the 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) detail. 8/ This degree of industry detail is a compromise between data availability and a desire to eliminate some differences in the structure of production. CBP does not publish employment data for any industry that does not have at least 100 employees in the area covered by the tabulation. County employment in such industries was estimated by combining information about the number of plants by size-class with data for mean number of employees per plant by size-class (for each 2-digit SIC industry at the State level).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Total manufacturing employment in the United States during 1967-73 increased 0.8 percent, or 145,700 (table 1). Ten industries grew faster than the national average for total manufacturing, while 11 industries grew at a slower pace. In the latter group, eight industries suffered absolute employment decreases ranging from a few thousand jobs in petroleum and coal products and tobacco manufactures to a loss of 133,000 in the manufacture of transportation equipment. Among the industries which experienced growth, employment increases ranged up to 113,200 in rubber and plastic products and 142,900 in fabricated metal products.

Nonmetro Employment Change

A comparison of the growth performances of metro and nonmetro areas shows a sharp contrast (table 1). Manufacturing employment in metro areas declined 3.2 percent (427,500 jobs) compared with an increase of 11.3 percent (573,000) in nonmetro areas. Moreover, employment in nonmetro areas declined only in petroleum and coal products, leather and leather products, and tobacco manufactures. The employment decrease in these industries was 14,200. The other 18 manufacturing industries gained 587,200 in employment. The gains ranged from as few as 3,800 in chemicals and allied products to 110,800 in the manufacture of transportation equipment.

Rapid growth of manufacturing employment in nonmetro areas may be attributed to three factors--national growth, a favorable mix of rapid-growth industries, and an increased share of slow-growth and fast-growth industries. If industries in nonmetro areas had grown only at the national manufacturing growth rate, employment in nonmetro areas would have increased by 39,900 (table 2). The additional employment growth of 533,100 indicates the net effect of a positive industrial mix and a positive regional share. A favorable mix of rapid-growth industries contributed 42,900 to growth in employment, while the aggregate share effect contributed an additional 490,200. The share effect of the fast-growth industries was 140,000; the slow-growth industries

8/ The Office of Management and Budget developed SIC as a method for industries to conform with the composition and structure of the economy covering the entire field of economic activities.

Table 1—Number and percentage change in manufacturing employment by area and industry, 1967-73

SIC Code	Industry	United States				Nonmetropolitan				Metropolitan			
		1967	1973	Change 1967-73		1967	1973	Change 1967-73		1967	1973	Change 1967-73	
		Thousands			Percent	Thousands			Percent	Thousands			Percent
	Fast growth:												
	Nonmetro share increase	5,611.0	6,120.6	509.6	9.1	1,592.2	1,885.5	293.3	18.4	4,018.6	4,235.0	216.4	5.4
30	Rubber and plastic products	506.7	619.9	113.2	22.3	125.7	185.6	59.9	47.7	381.0	434.3	53.3	14.0
25	Furniture and fixtures	438.9	509.7	70.8	16.1	180.8	228.6	47.8	26.5	258.1	281.1	23.0	8.9
34	Fabricated metal products	1,271.1	1,414.0	142.9	11.2	216.6	281.5	64.9	30.0	1,054.5	1,132.5	78.0	7.4
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	413.4	445.2	31.8	7.7	82.8	98.7	15.9	19.2	330.5	346.5	16.0	4.8
38	Instruments and related products	385.0	409.7	24.7	6.4	53.3	63.6	10.2	19.2	331.7	346.2	14.5	4.4
27	Printing and publishing	1,029.2	1,091.2	62.0	6.0	158.0	185.6	27.6	17.5	871.2	905.6	34.4	4.0
22	Textile mill products	925.2	980.5	55.3	6.0	553.6	612.0	58.4	10.6	371.6	368.4	-3.2	-.8
26	Paper and allied products	641.5	650.4	8.9	1.4	221.4	229.9	8.5	3.8	420.0	420.5	.5	.1
	Nonmetro share decrease	1,157.3	1,231.2	73.9	6.4	613.2	637.8	24.6	4.0	544.1	593.3	49.2	9.0
24	Lumber and wood products	570.9	613.0	42.1	7.4	394.2	410.3	16.1	4.1	176.7	202.6	25.9	14.7
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	586.4	618.2	31.8	5.4	219.0	227.5	8.5	3.9	367.4	390.7	23.3	6.3
	Total	6,768.3	7,351.8	583.5	8.6	2,205.4	2,523.3	317.9	14.4	4,562.7	4,828.3	265.6	5.8
	Slow growth:												
	Nonmetro share increase	11,589.2	11,154.9	-434.3	-3.7	2,830.3	3,089.4	259.1	9.2	8,758.7	8,065.2	-693.5	-7.9
23	Apparel and related products	1,390.8	1,396.2	5.4	.4	482.5	535.5	53.0	10.1	908.3	860.7	-47.6	-5.2
35	Machinery, except electrical	1,943.1	1,949.0	5.9	.3	461.6	471.6	10.0	2.2	1,481.5	1,477.4	-4.1	-.3
28	Chemicals and allied products	867.3	869.3	2.0	.2	264.9	268.7	3.8	1.4	602.4	600.6	-1.8	-.3
36	Electrical machinery	1,905.4	1,855.6	-49.8	-2.6	424.5	465.8	41.3	9.7	1,480.8	1,389.8	-91.0	-6.1
20	Food and kindred products	1,586.3	1,526.2	-60.1	-3.8	481.8	507.7	25.9	5.4	1,104.4	1,018.5	-85.9	-7.8
33	Primary metal products	1,303.1	1,232.1	-71.0	-5.4	276.6	289.7	13.1	4.7	1,026.5	942.5	-84.0	-8.2
37	Transportation equipment	1,953.4	1,820.2	-133.2	-6.8	260.2	371.0	110.8	42.6	1,693.2	1,449.0	-244.2	-14.4
31	Leather and leather products	337.6	271.4	-66.2	-19.6	134.6	124.4	-10.2	-7.6	203.0	146.9	-56.1	-27.6
19	Ordnance and accessories	302.2	234.9	-67.3	-22.3	43.6	55.0	11.4	26.4	258.6	179.8	-78.8	-30.5
	Nonmetro share decrease	206.8	203.3	-3.5	-1.7	46.3	42.3	-4.0	-8.6	160.6	161.0	.4	*
29	Petroleum and coal products	138.5	136.8	-1.7	-1.2	27.9	27.0	-.9	-3.1	110.7	109.8	-.9	-.8
21	Tobacco manufactures	68.3	66.5	-1.8	-2.7	18.4	15.3	-3.1	-17.1	49.9	51.2	1.3	2.6
	Total	11,796.0	11,358.2	-437.8	-3.7	2,876.6	3,131.7	255.1	8.9	8,919.3	8,226.2	-693.1	-7.8
	Total manufacturing	18,564.3	18,710.0	145.7	.8	5,082.0	5,655.0	573.0	11.3	13,482.0	13,054.5	-427.5	-3.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2-Nonmetro manufacturing employment and components of change, 1967-73

SIC Code	Industry	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate: Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
		Thousands				
	Fast growth:					
	Nonmetro share increase	293.3	12.4	280.9	124.7	156.2
30	Rubber and plastic products	59.9	1.0	59.0	27.1	31.9
25	Furniture and fixtures	47.8	1.4	46.4	27.7	18.7
34	Fabricated metal products	64.9	1.7	63.2	22.7	40.5
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.9	.7	15.2	5.7	9.5
38	Instruments and related products	10.2	.4	9.8	3.0	6.8
27	Printing and publishing	27.6	1.2	26.4	8.3	18.1
22	Textile mill products	58.5	4.3	54.1	28.8	25.3
26	Paper and allied products	8.5	1.7	6.8	1.4	5.4
	Nonmetro share decrease	24.7	4.8	19.9	36.1	-16.2
24	Lumber and wood products	16.2	3.1	13.1	25.9	-12.8
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	8.5	1.7	6.8	10.2	-3.4
	Total	318.0	17.2	300.8	160.8	140.0
	Slow growth:					
	Nonmetro share increase	259.1	22.4	236.7	-116.7	353.4
23	Apparel and related products	53.0	3.8	49.2	-1.9	51.1
35	Machinery, except electrical	10.0	3.6	6.4	-2.2	8.6
28	Chemicals and allied products	3.7	2.1	1.6	-1.5	3.1
36	Electrical machinery	41.3	3.3	38.0	-14.4	52.4
20	Food and kindred products	25.9	3.8	22.1	-22.1	44.2
33	Primary metal products	13.1	2.2	10.9	-17.2	28.1
37	Transportation equipment	110.8	2.1	108.7	-19.8	128.5
31	Leather and leather products	-10.2	1.1	-11.3	-27.5	16.2
19	Ordnance and accessories	11.5	.4	11.1	-10.1	21.2
	Nonmetro share decrease	-4.1	.3	-4.4	-1.2	-3.2
29	Petroleum and coal products	-.9	.2	-1.1	-.6	-.5
21	Tobacco manufactures	-3.2	.1	-3.3	-.6	-2.7
	Total	255.0	22.7	232.3	-117.9	350.2
	Total manufacturing	573.0	39.9	533.1	42.9	490.2

showed 350,200. The three growth components (national growth--39,900, industrial mix--42,900, and regional share--490,200) totaled 573,000, the total growth of manufacturing employment in nonmetro areas. In relative terms, the regional-share effect accounted for 86 percent of the change in manufacturing employment, while the national growth component and the industrial-mix effect each accounted for about 7 percent of the change.

The regional-share effect was the major source of employment growth for nonmetro areas. In 8 of the 11 slow-growth industries (those characterized by negative industrial-mix effects), increases in shares of employment were large enough to offset losses due to negative industrial-mix effects. In these industries, competitive advantages in nonmetro areas appear to promote the growth and expansion of nonmetro employment. This is reflected by the respective gains in the share of employment of nonmetro areas relative to that of metro areas. The three exceptions among the slow-growth industries were leather and leather products, tobacco manufactures, and petroleum and coal products. A small positive regional-share effect in the leather and leather products industry could not compensate for a sizable negative industrial-mix effect. Negative industrial-mix effects were reinforced by losses in their shares of employment in tobacco manufactures and petroleum and coal products. Among the fast-growth industries (those characterized by positive industrial-mix effects), eight industries had both a positive industrial-mix effect and a positive regional-share effect. In these cases, nonmetro areas have benefited from having both fast-growth industries and the ability (via some competitive advantage) to increase their shares of employment in these industries relative to metro areas. In the other fast-growth industries--lumber and wood products and stone, clay, and glass products--positive industrial-mix effects more than compensated for the respective losses in shares of employment.

Metro Employment Change

Metro areas had a more diverse growth than nonmetro areas during this period. In these areas, only 10 industries gained employment, while the other 11 industries lost employment (table 3). The fast-growth industries gained 265,600 jobs, only to be offset by an employment decline of 692,900 for the slow-growth industries. The fabricated metals industry experienced the largest employment increase (78,100), while the transportation equipment industry showed the biggest employment loss (244,100). The net result was a 3.2-percent decline (427,300) in metro manufacturing employment.

The main source of employment growth for metro areas appears to be in the industrial-mix effect of the fast-growth industries. Although the aggregate industrial-mix effect decreased by 42,700 jobs, the 10 fast-growth industries contributed 369,900 to the relative employment change in metro areas. In terms of regional-share effects, only four industries managed to increase their shares of employment. Positive regional-share effects complemented the growth of employment in lumber and wood products and stone, clay, and glass products, while tobacco manufactures' positive regional-share effect outweighed a negative industrial-mix effect. In the petroleum and coal products industry, the small share increase failed to compensate for the losses registered by the negative industrial-mix effect.

The overall decline in metro employment may be attributed to very large losses in shares of employment, especially among slow-growth industries. Losses in regional shares of employment were 350,300 for slow-growth industries, but only 140,100 for fast-growth industries. It seems that competitive disadvantages in metro United States are mirrored by declining shares of employment in 17 of 21 industries.

Table 3-Metro manufacturing employment and components of change, 1967-73

SIC Code	Industry	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate: Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
		Thousands				
	Fast growth:					
	Metro share increase	49.2	4.3	44.9	28.6	16.3
24	Lumber and wood products	25.9	1.4	24.5	11.6	12.9
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	23.3	2.9	20.4	17.0	3.4
	Metro share decrease	216.4	31.5	184.9	341.3	-156.4
30	Rubber and plastic products	53.3	3.0	50.3	82.2	-31.9
25	Furniture and fixtures	22.9	2.0	20.9	39.6	-18.7
34	Fabricated metal products	78.1	8.3	69.8	110.3	-40.5
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.9	2.6	13.3	22.9	-9.6
38	Instruments and related products	14.5	2.6	11.9	18.7	-6.8
27	Printing and publishing	34.4	6.8	27.6	45.7	-18.1
22	Textile mill products	-3.2	2.9	-6.1	19.3	-25.4
26	Paper and allied products	.5	3.3	-2.8	2.6	-5.4
	Total	265.6	35.8	229.8	369.9	-140.1
	Slow growth:					
	Metro share increase	.5	1.3	-.8	-3.9	3.1
29	Petroleum and coal products	-.8	.9	-1.7	-2.2	.5
21	Tobacco manufactures	1.3	.4	.9	-1.7	2.6
	Metro share decrease	-693.4	68.7	-762.1	-408.7	-353.4
23	Apparel and related products	-47.5	7.1	-54.6	-3.5	-51.1
35	Machinery, except electrical	-4.1	11.6	-15.7	-7.1	-8.6
28	Chemicals and allied products	-1.8	4.7	-6.5	-3.4	-3.1
36	Electrical machinery	-91.0	11.6	-102.6	-50.3	-52.3
20	Food and kindred products	-86.0	8.7	-94.7	-50.5	-44.2
33	Primary metal products	-84.0	8.1	-92.1	-64.0	-28.1
37	Transportation equipment	-244.1	13.3	-257.4	-128.9	-128.5
31	Leather and leather products	-56.1	1.6	-57.7	-41.4	-16.3
19	Ordnance and accessories	-78.8	2.0	-80.8	-59.6	-21.2
	Total	-692.9	70.0	-762.9	-412.6	-350.3
	Total manufacturing	-427.3	105.8	-533.1	-42.7	-490.4

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Manufacturing employment declined in three census geographic divisions (regions), and increased in six (table 4). Employment declined about 12 percent in New England and the Middle Atlantic and around 1 percent in the East North Central. Employment declines in the three regions were widespread among the 2-digit manufacturing industries. In the Middle Atlantic, 18 out of the 21 manufacturing industries lost employment; in New England, 17 industries lost jobs; and in the East North Central, 13 industries lost employment. Growth rates in the other six regions ranged from a high of 30 percent in the Mountain region to a low of 3 percent in the Pacific region. Growth was widespread throughout the industrial structure of these regions, except for the West North Central, where only 12 manufacturing industries experienced positive growth rates.

Nonmetro Employment Change

Manufacturing employment growth in nonmetro areas was widespread in comparison with growth in metro areas (tables 5 and 6). Employment increased in the nonmetro areas of all census divisions, except New England and the Middle Atlantic. Metro-area jobs, on the other hand, decreased not only in New England and the Middle Atlantic, but also in the East North Central and West North Central. Employment increased in both metro and nonmetro areas in the South Atlantic and East South Central regions. However, nonmetro employment increases in the two regions were much larger than upturns in their respective metro areas. In the West South Central and Pacific regions, absolute growth was greater in metro areas than in nonmetro areas; however, growth rates were higher in nonmetro areas. Metro areas outperformed nonmetro areas only in the Mountain region.

Manufacturing employment growth in nonmetro areas was dispersed among a large number of industries. In the seven regions where total manufacturing employment increased in nonmetro areas, the number of industries expanding nonmetro employment ranged from 13 in the East North Central region to 14 in the Pacific region to 17 or more industries in the West North Central, West South Central, East South Central, Mountain, and South Atlantic regions. In New England and the Middle Atlantic region, where total nonmetro employment decreased, nine industries in the former region and eight in the latter expanded nonmetro employment.

Only a few industries experienced major (more than 20,000) employment declines or increases in the nonmetro areas of any specific region. For example, the only major decline in nonmetro employment occurred in the machinery (except electrical) industry in the Middle Atlantic region. Major increases in nonmetro employment occurred in the manufacture of transportation equipment in the East North Central and East South Central regions, rubber and plastic products in the East North Central region, and textile mill products, apparel and related products, and furniture and fixtures in the South Atlantic region.

Employment may be growing because the nonmetro areas specialize in fast-growth industries, or because they are gaining larger shares of industries. It seems that nonmetro areas in all the regions except West North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England enjoyed rapid growth in manufacturing employment because of a favorable mix of fast-growth industries and advantageous competitive conditions (table 7). These conditions are reflected by a positive industrial-mix effect of 50,500 and a positive regional-share effect of 497,500 for the nonmetro areas in the six regions. In the nonmetro areas of the South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain regions, most industries experienced increases in regional shares of employment. 9/ The few exceptions included tobacco manufactures and lumber and wood products

9/ See appendix tables 1 through 9.

Table 4-Manufacturing employment changes by geographic division and industry, 1967-73

SIC Code	Industry	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
						Thousands				
	Fast growth:									
30	Rubber and plastic products	*	3.3	21.6	10.1	28.5	16.3	12.1	5.1	16.2
25	Furniture and fixtures	1.2	-4.4	-2.2	5.7	29.1	14.8	10.0	3.5	13.3
34	Fabricated metal products	-8.2	-13.5	62.9	9.8	25.2	24.0	23.5	6.2	13.1
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	-.1	-8.1	.4	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.4	4.5	13.3
24	Lumber and wood products	-1.3	.7	7.4	5.7	-1.4	-.8	3.5	5.0	23.2
38	Instruments and related products	-1.4	-3.5	-3.9	4.1	7.2	4.0	3.0	3.6	11.5
27	Printing and publishing	1.4	-16.4	7.3	8.2	22.7	8.1	12.1	6.2	12.5
22	Textile mill products	-12.0	-2.7	-2.4	.5	50.7	12.4	3.9	.9	3.9
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	-10.4	2.0	-.3	15.3	4.2	7.1	7.0	5.5
26	Paper and allied products	-6.0	-9.6	-5.4	3.3	10.3	8.7	6.8	.3	.6
	Total	-25.0	-64.6	87.7	52.2	194.0	96.7	87.4	42.3	113.1
	Slow growth:									
23	Apparel and related products	-10.1	-90.3	-7.6	-.9	39.7	16.9	28.0	6.3	23.5
35	Machinery, except electrical	-15.4	-56.9	-61.9	26.8	31.4	22.3	27.9	9.1	22.5
28	Chemicals and allied products	-1.1	-13.5	.4	-3.3	5.9	-.8	4.5	2.6	7.3
29	Petroleum and coal products	.2	-1.7	-1.0	-.4	.8	.6	2.0	-.4	-1.8
36	Electrical machinery	-25.7	-90.1	-41.1	4.4	29.5	16.3	24.0	20.9	12.0
21	Tobacco manufactures	-.1	-2.1	-.7	-.3	-.7	2.4	0	0	-.3
20	Food and kindred products	-7.0	-34.5	-17.1	-13.3	-.5	4.2	5.9	7.1	-4.8
33	Primary metal products	-10.2	-59.0	-12.9	.4	-.2	2.3	6.6	-1.5	3.6
37	Transportation equipment	-41.1	-41.0	1.3	-6.5	10.6	33.6	.3	1.9	-92.5
31	Leather and leather products	-36.5	-26.5	-9.2	-2.1	.9	2.7	2.5	.5	1.4
19	Ordnance and accessories	-4.4	1.4	-8.3	-16.6	-5.1	-3.1	-5.0	1.8	-28.0
	Total	-151.4	-414.2	-158.1	-11.8	112.3	97.4	96.7	48.3	-57.1
	Total manufacturing	-176.4	-478.8	-70.4	40.4	306.3	194.1	184.1	90.6	56.0
						Percent				
	Fast growth:									
30	Rubber and plastic products	**	3.4	11.6	39.2	72.8	65.0	81.3	79.4	41.8
25	Furniture and fixtures	5.3	-6.1	-2.2	35.2	25.6	34.3	37.0	94.1	34.1
34	Fabricated metal products	-7.4	-5.0	13.3	13.3	29.3	40.7	32.8	51.7	11.0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	-.2	-5.8	.4	22.1	23.6	27.8	38.4	84.9	42.6
24	Lumber and wood products	-4.4	2.1	12.0	26.8	-1.2	-1.1	5.8	18.6	15.7
38	Instruments and related products	-2.2	-2.4	-4.5	20.2	39.0	75.9	35.1	66.1	36.9
27	Printing and publishing	1.8	-5.7	2.9	9.2	22.8	21.4	21.6	25.3	12.2
22	Textile mill products	-13.3	-1.8	-8.7	9.4	9.3	15.6	31.0	241.1	31.6
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	5.1	-7.6	1.3	-.8	16.9	12.4	16.0	58.9	10.2
26	Paper and allied products	-8.1	-7.0	-3.3	9.6	11.3	23.6	17.6	7.2	1.0
	Total	-3.9	-4.4	5.5	15.1	15.8	23.5	24.9	41.9	17.8
	Slow growth:									
23	Apparel and related products	-12.2	-16.1	-7.5	-1.7	15.9	9.8	34.3	64.2	30.0
35	Machinery, except electrical	-8.5	-14.6	-7.7	16.9	34.6	41.7	33.6	28.3	15.4
28	Chemicals and allied products	-3.1	-6.2	.2	-7.2	3.5	-1.0	5.8	27.7	14.1
29	Petroleum and coal products	21.6	-7.4	-4.0	-5.2	16.5	19.1	4.1	-10.1	-10.0
36	Electrical machinery	-13.5	-18.5	-7.0	4.5	22.0	19.4	33.9	64.5	5.4
21	Tobacco manufactures	-15.2	-19.2	-39.4	-100.0	-1.7	18.4	0	0	-100.0
20	Food and kindred products	-9.6	-12.7	-5.2	-6.7	-.2	4.5	4.1	13.6	-2.4
33	Primary metal products	-15.0	-16.5	-2.5	1.1	-.3	2.9	13.4	-5.1	4.9
37	Transportation equipment	-28.8	-17.9	.2	-4.4	6.9	61.4	.3	10.1	-25.4
31	Leather and leather products	-36.4	-29.0	-19.4	-6.8	4.1	10.7	20.7	10.9	20.6
19	Ordnance and accessories	-19.9	11.4	-24.3	-39.5	-25.1	-30.8	-20.4	17.4	-22.1
	Total	-16.9	-15.6	-4.7	-1.4	9.4	14.6	13.7	23.6	-4.4
	Total manufacturing	-11.5	-11.6	-1.4	3.5	12.6	18.0	17.5	29.7	2.9

*Less than 0.05 thousand.
**Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5-Manufacturing employment changes in nonmetro areas, by geographic division, 1967-73

SIC Code	Industry	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
						Thousands				
	Fast growth:									
30	Rubber and plastic products	3.2	-.1	22.8	3.6	13.0	11.9	4.2	.9	[illegible]
25	Furniture and fixtures	1.0	-3.2	3.3	4.2	23.6	13.2	4.6	1.1	.1
34	Fabricated metal products	-.4	3.8	12.8	8.8	15.2	13.6	9.5	1.0	[illegible]
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	-.4	1.0	.4	3.4	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.5	[illegible]
24	Lumber and wood products	-1.0	*	3.8	2.9	-5.6	-.1	.2	2.2	[illegible]
38	Instruments and related products	.2	-2.4	.3	3.9	2.0	3.5	-.4	2.4	[illegible]
27	Printing and publishing	1.6	.6	5.2	2.7	6.4	4.9	2.1	1.4	[illegible]
22	Textile mill products	-4.2	-3.1	-.3	-.3	49.3	11.2	4.3	.5	[illegible]
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	.2	-6.8	2.2	-1.6	7.6	2.4	2.4	1.3	[illegible]
26	Paper and allied products	-2.5	.3	-3.0	1.1	5.2	5.8	1.5	.1	*
	Total	-2.3	-9.9	47.5	28.7	120.7	70.3	30.1	12.7	[illegible]
	Slow growth:									
23	Apparel and related products	-.4	-7.8	-2.2	5.0	32.4	14.8	9.8	2.3	[illegible]
35	Machinery, except electrical	-2.6	-26.0	5.6	13.6	3.2	11.9	4.7	-.9	[illegible]
28	Chemicals and allied products	.5	-6.5	-1.6	.3	9.9	-.8	2.1	.6	[illegible]
29	Petroleum and coal products	*	-.7	-.4	-.3	*	.5	1.0	-.6	[illegible]
36	Electrical machinery	.2	-8.2	7.3	1.7	17.4	12.5	7.8	2.2	[illegible]
21	Tobacco manufactures	-.1	1.2	.2	0	-3.9	-.2	0	0	-.4
20	Food and kindred products	-2.2	-1.8	-.9	6.2	2.9	5.0	10.2	3.5	[illegible]
33	Primary metal products	.4	-13.3	14.5	2.1	9.5	4.8	3.9	-3.0	[illegible]
37	Transportation equipment	-7.0	18.6	27.4	13.7	14.4	33.0	5.7	3.6	[illegible]
31	Leather and leather products	-8.5	-5.5	-3.1	.5	1.5	2.7	1.2	.4	[illegible]
19	Ordnance and accessories	1.6	2.2	-3.8	2.3	6.1	1.4	3.4	2.5	-4.1
	Total	-18.1	-47.8	43.0	45.1	93.4	85.6	49.8	10.6	[illegible]
	Total manufacturing	-20.4	-57.7	90.5	73.8	214.1	155.9	79.9	23.3	13.4
						Percent				
	Fast growth:									
30	Rubber and plastic products	30.0	-.8	47.5	50.5	67.4	78.3	69.8	92.3	[illegible]
25	Furniture and fixtures	18.8	-18.4	9.0	86.3	31.3	44.7	49.5	180.0	[illegible]
34	Fabricated metal products	-4.8	11.0	13.5	54.0	61.1	61.4	86.1	74.0	22.9
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	-5.8	8.2	1.9	32.6	34.9	38.7	36.2	100.5	22.9
24	Lumber and wood products	-4.9	-.3	10.3	21.2	-6.3	-.2	.3	9.2	14.3
38	Instruments and related products	3.2	-20.3	1.7	110.7	18.3	227.2	-32.0	391.8	[illegible]
27	Printing and publishing	16.4	2.6	11.9	11.3	29.9	43.2	18.5	24.3	31.7
22	Textile mill products	-16.3	-10.9	-3.8	-13.7	11.8	17.8	59.5	399.1	[illegible]
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	3.2	-14.6	3.6	-8.0	17.1	16.4	14.7	30.5	12.9
26	Paper and allied products	-9.3	1.1	-5.2	9.1	11.7	36.4	8.8	4.1	-9.2
	Total	1.8	-4.3	11.1	25.2	15.9	29.6	23.0	30.9	13.0
	Slow growth:									
23	Apparel and related products	-5.6	-10.9	-7.2	21.7	19.3	10.2	29.8	71.6	-32.7
35	Machinery, except electrical	-9.4	-27.6	2.9	27.6	7.6	54.1	24.5	-15.1	7.5
28	Chemicals and allied products	11.8	-12.8	-4.0	2.4	12.1	-1.8	10.6	11.8	-14.1
29	Petroleum and coal products	-15.1	-14.2	-9.0	-11.1	-.2	33.4	11.7	-23.1	-14.9
36	Electrical machinery	1.0	-16.6	4.4	4.5	32.9	24.6	64.0	79.1	12.4
21	Tobacco manufactures	-36.1	50.7	78.7	0	-30.6	-7.3	0	0	-100.0
20	Food and kindred products	-16.8	-4.6	-1.1	7.5	2.7	12.0	22.0	14.7	7.2
33	Primary metal products	6.6	-15.4	15.3	25.4	68.4	17.2	27.9	-27.1	-41.0
37	Transportation equipment	-26.7	61.4	28.8	86.7	33.5	138.0	33.2	128.3	22.6
31	Leather and leather products	-28.4	-27.3	-13.2	2.5	14.1	14.0	12.0	220.0	115.0
19	Ordnance and accessories	35.8	156.5	-30.9	36.7	127.9	57.3	49.4	533.3	-84.5
	Total	-12.8	-10.0	5.8	17.5	17.3	22.3	26.6	18.2	-7.9
	Total manufacturing	-7.7	-8.1	7.7	19.9	16.5	25.1	25.1	23.4	6.2

*Less than 0.05 thousand.

Table 7-Nonmetro manufacturing employment and components of change by geographic divisions, 1967-73

Industry	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate		
			Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
	Thousands				
Fast growth:					
Nonmetro share increase					
East South Central	577.3	29.3	548.0	50.5	497.5
West South Central	155.9	4.9	151.0	6.4	144.6
Mountain	79.9	2.5	77.4	.3	77.1
South Atlantic	23.3	.8	22.5	.3	22.2
East North Central	214.1	10.2	203.9	34.7	169.2
Pacific	90.5	9.2	81.3	5.1	76.2
	13.6	1.7	11.9	3.7	8.2
Nonmetro share decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Total	577.3	29.3	548.0	50.5	497.5
Slow growth:					
Nonmetro share increase					
West North Central	73.8	2.9	70.9	-4.7	75.6
	73.8	2.9	70.9	-4.7	75.6
Nonmetro share decrease					
New England	-78.1	7.7	-85.8	-2.9	-82.9
Middle Atlantic	-20.4	2.1	-22.5	-2.5	-20.0
	-57.7	5.6	-63.3	-.4	-62.9
Total	-4.3	10.6	-14.9	-7.6	-7.3
Total nonmetro areas	573.0	39.9	533.1	42.9	490.2

in South Atlantic; tobacco manufactures, lumber and wood products, and chemicals and allied products in East South Central; lumber and wood products and instruments and related products in West South Central; and petroleum and coal products, primary metal industries, and machinery (except electrical) in the Mountain region. Although a majority of the industries located in the nonmetro areas of the East North Central and Pacific regions also experienced increases in shares of employment, distribution of participants was different according to growth rates. In the East North Central region, seven slow-growth and four fast-growth industries increased shares of employment, compared with the Pacific region where five slow-growth and eight fast-growth industries expanded.

Nonmetro areas were handicapped by a slow-growth structure in the West North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England regions; that is, these areas specialized in slow-growth industries. The results of such specialization had little effect in the nonmetro areas of the West North Central region. Large increases in shares of employment more than canceled the effects of the adverse industrial mix. Only three industries--textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, and stone, clay, and glass products--experienced share losses of nonmetro employment in this region. The situation was different in the Middle Atlantic and New England. In these regions, nonmetro areas not only lost employment from specializing in slow-growth industries, but also experienced large losses in shares of employment in both the slow-growth and fast-growth industries. In the nonmetro areas of New England, 14 industries experienced declines in shares of employment, and in Middle Atlantic 17 industries lost shares of employment.

Metro Employment Change

Manufacturing employment increased in the metro areas of five census divisions and decreased in the other four divisions (table 6). Growth was dispersed among numerous industries in the regions where metro employment increased. Losses also were widespread in the regions where metro employment declined. For example, metro employment increased in 15 or more industries in the East South Central, South Atlantic, West South Central, Pacific, and Mountain regions. Declines occurred in nine industries in the West North Central region, and 17 or more industries in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central regions.

Major employment declines (more than 20,000) occurred in the manufacturing of transportation equipment in the Pacific, West North Central, East North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic regions; electrical machinery in the East North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic regions; leather and leather products in New England and Middle Atlantic regions; primary metal and machinery (except electrical) in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic regions; ordnance and accessories in the Pacific region; and food and kindred products and apparel and related products in the Middle Atlantic region. Major employment increases (over 20,000) in specific industries were less widespread. Only three industries experienced such growth--machinery (except electrical) in the Pacific, West South Central, and South Atlantic regions; fabricated metal products in the East North Central region; and apparel and related products in the Pacific region.

Employment may be growing because a region has a fast-growth distribution of industries or an increasing regional share in this industrial distribution. The two growth components were mutually reinforcing in the metro areas of the South Atlantic and East South Central regions; both the industrial-mix and regional-share effects were positive (table 8). Metro areas in these regions have benefited from the presence of

Table 8-Metro manufacturing employment and components of change by geographic division, 1967-73

Industry	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate		
			Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
	Thousands				
Fast growth:					
Metro share increase	130.4	12.5	117.9	4.7	113.2
East South Central	38.2	3.6	34.6	.5	34.1
South Atlantic	92.2	8.9	83.3	4.2	79.1
Metro share decrease	-577.1	36.7	-613.8	16.4	-630.2
New England	-156.0	10.0	-166.0	2.3	-168.3
Middle Atlantic	-421.1	26.7	-447.8	14.1	-461.9
Total	-446.7	49.2	-495.9	21.1	-517.0
Slow growth:					
Metro share increase	213.7	20.7	193.0	-43.6	236.6
Mountain	67.3	1.6	65.7	-3.1	68.8
West South Central	104.2	5.8	98.4	-4.8	103.2
Pacific	42.2	13.3	28.9	-35.7	64.6
Metro share decrease	-194.3	35.9	-230.2	-20.2	-210.0
West North Central	-33.4	6.2	-39.6	-11.6	-28.0
East North Central	-160.9	29.7	-190.6	-8.6	-182.0
Total	19.4	56.6	-37.2	-63.8	26.6
Total metro areas	-427.3	105.8	-533.1	-42.7	-490.4

fast-growth industries and favorable local competitive conditions. These conditions are reflected by increased employment shares in 16 industries in the South Atlantic region and in 17 industries in the East South Central region. 10/ In terms of industry growth rates, about the same number of fast-growth and slow-growth industries had increased shares of employment.

Metro areas in the West North Central and East North Central regions represent the other extreme; they lost jobs not only from specializing in slow-growth industries, but from competitive disadvantages compared with other areas, which led to declines in their shares of these same industries. In the East North Central region, eight fast-growth and eight slow-growth industries underwent declining shares of employment. Transportation equipment was the only industry with a fairly large increased share. The West North Central region performed somewhat better with only 12 industries showing decreased shares of employment--four fast-growth industries and eight slow-growth industries.

In the other regions, the two growth components somewhat offset each other by one component being positive and the other negative. The metro areas of West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions managed to grow because of substantial share increases which more than offset adverse industrial-mix effects. Most metro industries increased their shares of employment in these regions. In the Mountain region, for example, only the transportation equipment industry had a decline in share of employment; in the West South Central region, shares declined in ordnance and accessories, food and kindred products, and textile mill products. In the Pacific region, shares decreased in food and kindred products, petroleum and coal products, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment. Metro areas in New England and the Middle Atlantic, although enjoying a favorable mix of fast-growth industries, experienced large losses in terms of regional-share effects. Only one industry--ordnance and equipment--increased its share of employment in the metro areas of the Middle Atlantic. The same pattern occurred in New England, where only the petroleum and coal products industry and stone, clay, and glass products registered small increases in shares of employment.

STATE EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Manufacturing employment increased in 33 States (table 9) scattered throughout most regions of the Nation. In the East South Central and West South Central regions, all States experienced employment growth, while in the West North Central and Mountain regions only Missouri and Montana lost employment. In the Pacific region, employment declined in Hawaii and Washington. In the South Atlantic region, employment declined in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and West Virginia. The situation was quite different in the East North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic regions. Only three States--Indiana, Michigan, and Rhode Island--gained employment. All others lost employment and significantly so in some cases.

The highest rates of growth (more than 20 percent) occurred in the sparsely populated States of the Mountain region and in Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Although 14 States grew at such rapid rates, only six of these States marked increases of more than 20,000 employed. Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and seven States in the South Atlantic and East South Central regions showed more modest growth rates (between 10 and 20 percent), but fairly large increases in total employed. Employment increases ranged from 15,000 in Nebraska to 123,500 in North Carolina. The lowest growth rates (less than 10 percent) occurred in a few

10/ See appendix tables 10 through 18.

Table 9-Number and percentage change in manufacturing employment by State and State nonmetro and metro areas, 1967-73

Region and State	Total				Nonmetropolitan				Metropolitan			
	1967	1973	Change 1967-73		1967	1973	Change 1967-73		1967	1973	Change 1967-73	
	--- Number ---		--- Percent ---		--- Number ---		--- Percent ---		--- Number ---		--- Percent ---	
New England:												
Maine	112.2	100.[illegible]	-11.8	-10.5	78.6	73.3	-5.4	-6.8	32.6	27.2	-5.4	-16.6
New Hampshire	93.6	89.2	-4.4	-4.7	55.0	55.6	.6	1.0	38.6	33.6	-5.0	-13.0
Vermont	42.6	39.8	-2.7	-6.4	42.6	39.8	-2.7	-6.4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	696.5	610.4	-86.1	-12.4	10.1	8.1	-2.0	-19.4	686.4	602.3	-84.1	-12.3
Rhode Island	120.6	125.3	4.7	3.9	10.3	8.8	-1.6	-15.1	110.3	116.6	6.3	5.7
Connecticut	471.2	394.1	-77.1	-16.4	70.3	61.0	-9.4	-13.3	400.9	333.1	-67.7	-16.9
Middle Atlantic:												
New York	1,808.9	1,517.9	-291.0	-16.1	250.9	208.0	-43.0	-17.1	1,558.0	1,310.0	-248.0	-15.9
New Jersey	824.0	753.0	-71.0	-8.6	140.7	135.0	-5.7	-4.1	683.3	618.1	-65.2	-9.5
Pennsylvania	1,482.7	1,365.8	-116.9	-7.9	317.7	308.7	-9.0	-2.8	1,165.0	1,057.1	-107.9	-9.3
East North Central:												
Ohio	1,339.5	1,320.9	-18.6	-1.4	255.1	285.9	30.8	12.1	1,084.4	1,035.0	-49.4	-4.6
Indiana	708.4	728.0	19.6	2.8	288.9	319.8	30.9	10.7	419.6	408.2	-11.3	-2.7
Illinois	1,355.6	1,277.2	-78.4	-5.8	217.8	218.1	.3	.2	1,137.8	1,059.1	-78.8	-6.9
Michigan	1,050.6	1063.1	12.5	1.2	191.1	219.0	27.9	14.6	856.5	844.1	-12.4	-1.4
Wisconsin	500.4	495.0	-5.4	-1.1	218.8	222.4	3.6	1.6	281.6	272.6	-9.0	-3.2
West North Central:												
Minnesota	276.7	282.5	5.8	2.1	79.1	96.4	17.3	21.9	197.6	186.2	-11.5	-5.8
Iowa	211.6	226.3	14.7	6.9	107.7	116.4	8.7	8.1	103.9	109.8	5.9	5.7
Missouri	438.4	426.6	-11.8	-2.7	90.8	101.2	10.4	11.5	347.6	325.4	-22.2	-6.4
North Dakota	7.5	9.9	2.4	31.5	5.8	7.6	1.8	31.0	1.7	2.3	.6	33.1
South Dakota	14.2	20.8	6.6	46.7	8.4	13.2	4.8	57.3	5.8	7.6	1.8	31.4
Nebraska	75.7	90.8	15.0	19.8	32.0	46.4	14.4	44.8	43.7	44.3	.6	1.4
Kansas	143.2	151.0	7.8	5.4	48.3	64.7	16.5	34.1	95.0	86.3	-8.7	-9.2
South Atlantic:												
Delaware	50.1	50.6	.4	1.0	16.9	19.0	2.1	12.4	33.2	31.6	-1.6	-4.9
District of Columbia	23.6	18.4	-5.2	-22.0	0	0	0	0	23.6	18.4	-5.2	-22.0
Maryland	280.0	249.0	-31.0	-11.1	53.1	48.6	-4.5	-8.5	226.8	200.4	-26.4	-11.6
Virginia	332.4	376.8	44.3	13.3	211.7	238.5	26.9	12.7	120.8	138.2	17.5	14.5
West Virginia	122.3	118.5	-3.9	-3.2	56.4	64.7	8.3	14.7	65.9	53.8	-12.2	-18.4
North Carolina	620.4	743.9	123.5	19.9	429.6	513.7	84.1	19.6	190.8	230.2	39.4	20.6
South Carolina	307.4	347.2	39.8	12.9	213.5	239.8	26.4	12.4	93.9	107.3	13.4	14.3
Georgia	416.3	468.0	51.7	12.4	230.3	277.9	47.6	20.7	186.0	190.2	4.2	2.2
Florida	274.8	361.4	86.5	31.5	87.4	110.7	23.3	26.7	187.5	250.7	63.2	33.7
East South Central:												
Kentucky	218.7	259.2	40.4	18.5	103.8	126.2	22.4	21.6	115.0	133.0	18.0	15.7
Tennessee	415.8	482.0	66.1	15.9	224.5	279.1	54.6	24.3	191.4	202.9	11.5	6.0
Alabama	284.9	326.3	41.4	14.5	153.5	183.9	30.5	19.9	131.4	142.4	10.9	8.3
Mississippi	160.6	206.7	46.1	28.7	140.0	188.3	48.3	34.5	20.6	18.4	-2.2	-10.6
West South Central:												
Arkansas	145.1	185.8	40.7	28.1	99.0	129.4	30.4	30.7	46.0	56.4	10.4	22.5
Louisiana	163.3	173.4	10.1	6.2	61.4	70.0	8.6	13.9	101.8	103.4	1.6	1.6
Oklahoma	107.3	132.6	25.3	23.5	41.2	52.2	10.9	26.5	66.1	80.4	14.3	21.7
Texas	639.4	747.3	108.0	16.9	115.9	145.9	30.0	25.9	523.4	601.4	77.9	14.9
Mountain:												
Montana	22.3	21.7	-.5	-2.3	16.4	16.7	.2	1.5	5.8	5.1	-.8	-12.9
Idaho	34.8	43.7	8.9	25.6	31.7	38.5	6.8	21.5	3.1	5.2	2.1	67.4
Wyoming	6.6	9.6	3.0	45.8	6.6	9.6	3.0	45.8	0	0	0	0
Colorado	98.9	127.9	29.0	29.4	16.9	20.4	3.5	21.0	82.0	107.5	25.5	31.1
New Mexico	16.4	24.9	8.5	52.1	8.7	13.2	4.4	50.8	7.6	11.7	4.1	53.5
Arizona	73.7	101.0	27.3	37.0	8.9	12.5	3.5	39.7	64.8	88.5	23.7	36.6
Utah	45.4	57.0	11.6	25.5	8.5	10.0	1.5	17.8	36.9	47.0	10.1	27.3
Nevada	7.3	10.0	2.7	36.6	1.8	2.0	.2	11.0	5.6	8.1	2.5	44.7
Pacific:												
Washington	265.6	227.3	-38.2	-14.4	64.8	70.6	5.8	8.9	200.7	156.7	-44.1	-21.9
Oregon	150.4	177.0	26.6	17.7	59.3	69.7	10.4	17.6	91.1	107.3	16.2	17.8
California	1,476.6	1,544.1	67.5	4.6	85.4	83.1	-2.3	-2.7	1,391.3	1,461.1	69.8	5.0
Alaska	4.3	6.6	2.3	52.9	4.3	6.6	2.3	52.9	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	25.9	23.6	-2.2	-8.7	7.6	5.1	-2.5	-33.3	18.3	18.6	0.3	1.5

States of the East North Central and West North Central regions and in Delaware, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and California. In the latter group, employment increased more than 20,000 only in California.

Nonmetro Employment Change

Nonmetro manufacturing employment increased in 39 States (table 9). In six census divisions, nonmetro employment increased in every State. A similar pattern occurred in the South Atlantic and Pacific regions where nonmetro employment declined only in Maryland, California, and Hawaii. By contrast, New England and the Middle Atlantic saw nonmetro employment decrease in every State except New Hampshire.

Nonmetro manufacturing employment increased more than 20 percent in 19 States. Although high growth rates fell short of translating into large additions to nonmetro employment in some of the sparsely settled States of the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions, other States displayed high growth rates which caused substantial increases in the level of employment. For example, nonmetro employment increased more than 20,000 in Florida, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Nonmetro areas in 14 States measured more moderate employment growth rates--between 10 and 20 percent. Again, a number of these States showed large additions to nonmetro employment. Nonmetro employment increased between 25,000 and 30,000 in Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, and Ohio. In North Carolina, the employment increase reached 84,100. Few jobs were generated in the six States with growth rates of less than 10 percent.

A classification of State nonmetro areas according to industrial-mix and regional-share components shows some spatial dissimilarity in growth (table 10). Positive regional-share components indicate that competitive conditions spurred nonmetro manufacturing employment growth in 37 States. These conditions covered the States of the East South Central, West South Central, and West North Central regions, and a majority of States in five other census divisions. Nonmetro areas in 24 of the 37 States also benefited from specializing in rapid-growth industries. However, with the exception of North Carolina, the industrial-mix component contributed little to the relative change in nonmetro employment. In North Carolina, a relatively large industrial-mix effect combined with a very large increase in the regional share of manufacturing employment to make the State's nonmetro areas the outstanding performers in the Nation. In the other 13 States, relative changes in nonmetro employment were reduced by negative industrial-mix effects. However, positive regional-share effects more than outweighed the effects of specialization in slow-growth industries in all these States.

The Middle Atlantic and New England (except for New Hampshire) regions, and California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, and Montana registered declines in their shares of nonmetro manufacturing employment. Although nonmetro areas in 8 of these 13 States benefited from a favorable industrial mix of fast-growth industries, Montana was the only State where nonmetro employment gains from fast-growth industries topped losses in shares of manufacturing employment. On the other hand, New York's nonmetro gains from specializing in fast-growth industries were too small to offset very large losses in shares of employment. As a result, nonmetro areas in New York turned out to be the worst performers among the Nation's nonmetro areas. Nonmetro areas in the other five States were handicapped by both an adverse mix of industries and an overall inability to maintain their shares of manufacturing employment.

Metro Employment Change

Manufacturing employment declines were larger and more widespread in State metro areas than in nonmetro areas (table 9). Metro employment decreased in 21 States and

Table 10-Manufacturing employment and components of change for nonmetro areas, by State, 1967-73

Industry and State	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate		
			Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
	Thousands				
Fast growth:					
Nonmetro share increase	533.6	24.5	509.1	54.1	455.0
Alabama	30.5	1.2	29.3	3.0	26.3
Alaska	2.3	*	2.3	*	2.2
Arizona	3.5	.1	3.4	*	3.4
Arkansas	30.4	.8	29.6	.4	29.2
Colorado	3.5	.1	3.4	*	3.4
Georgia	47.5	1.8	45.7	5.7	40.0
Idaho	6.8	.3	6.5	*	6.5
Indiana	30.9	2.3	28.6	2.3	26.3
Kansas	16.5	.4	16.1	.1	16.0
Michigan	24.9	1.5	23.4	.6	22.8
Minnesota	17.3	.6	16.7	*	16.7
Mississippi	48.3	1.1	47.2	2.4	44.8
New Mexico	4.4	.1	4.4	.1	4.3
North Carolina	84.1	3.4	80.7	18.3	62.4
Ohio	30.8	2.0	28.8	2.3	26.5
Oklahoma	10.9	.3	10.6	.3	10.3
Oregon	10.4	.4	10.0	2.5	7.5
South Carolina	26.4	1.7	24.7	7.4	17.3
South Dakota	4.8	.1	4.7	.1	4.7
Tennessee	54.6	1.7	52.9	1.0	51.9
Virginia	26.9	1.7	25.2	4.2	21.0
Washington	5.8	.5	5.3	1.4	3.9
West Virginia	8.3	.4	7.9	.9	7.0
Wisconsin	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	.7
Nonmetro share decrease	-61.6	4.6	-66.2	4.3	-70.5
California	-2.3	.6	-2.9	.2	-3.1
Maryland	-4.5	.4	-4.9	.2	-5.1
Massachusetts	-2.0	.1	-2.1	.3	-2.4
Montana	.2	.1	.1	.4	-.3
New Jersey	-5.7	1.1	-6.8	.9	-7.7
New York	-43.0	2.0	-45.0	1.5	-46.5
Rhode Island	-1.6	.1	-1.6	.1	-1.7
Vermont	-2.7	.3	-3.0	.7	-3.7
Total	472.0	29.1	442.9	58.4	384.5
Slow growth:					
Nonmetro share increase	127.0	5.3	121.7	-8.3	130.0
Delaware	2.1	.1	2.0	-.4	2.4
Florida	23.3	.7	22.6	-1.6	24.2
Iowa	8.7	.8	7.9	-.5	8.4
Kentucky	22.4	.8	21.6	-.1	21.7
Louisiana	8.6	.5	8.1	-.3	8.4
Missouri	10.4	.7	9.7	-3.5	13.2
Nebraska	14.4	.3	14.1	-.9	15.0
Nevada	.2	*	.2	*	.2
New Hampshire	.6	.4	.2	-.8	1.0
North Dakota	1.8	*	1.8	*	1.8
Texas	30.0	.9	29.1	*	29.1
Utah	1.5	.1	1.4	-.2	1.6
Wyoming	3.0	.1	3.0	*	3.0
Nonmetro share decrease	-26.0	5.5	-31.5	-7.2	-24.3
Connecticut	-9.4	.6	-10.0	-.3	-9.7
Hawaii	-2.5	.1	-2.6	-.3	-2.3
Illinois	.3	1.7	-1.4	-1.2	-.2
Maine	-5.4	.6	-6.0	-2.6	-3.4
Pennsylvania	-9.0	2.5	-11.5	-2.8	-8.7
Total	101.0	10.8	90.2	-15.5	105.7
Total nonmetro areas	573.0	39.9	533.1	42.9	490.2

* Less than 0.05 thousand.

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

the District of Columbia compared with 11 States for nonmetro areas. The largest relative declines in metro employment (between 10 and 22 percent) occurred in four New England States, two South Atlantic States, and in Mississippi, Montana, New York, Washington, and the District of Columbia. In Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington, these rates meant decreases of more than 20,000 in metro employment. In New York, the decline reached 248,000, which made New York's metro areas the worst performers in the Nation. Metro employment declines ranged from about 1 percent to 10 percent in the East North Central region, three West North Central States, two Middle Atlantic States, and Delaware. In some cases, these growth rates translated into large decreases in the numbers employed in metro areas. For example, metro employment declined more than 20,000 in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, and Missouri.

Manufacturing employment in metro areas increased in 26 States; in 13 States, the increases were more than 20 percent. Rapid growth of metro employment occurred in most of the States of the Mountain region and in a few States in the South Atlantic, West North Central, and West South Central regions. In some of these States, rapid growth went hand in hand with large increases in metro employment. For example, metro employment increased more than 20,000 in Florida, North Carolina, Colorado, and Arizona. Metro employment in Kentucky, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia displayed lower increases--between 14 and 18 percent. Excluding Texas, metro employment increases averaged between 13,000 and 18,000 in these States. Texas metro areas, at 77,900, enjoyed the largest employment increase among the Nation's metro areas. Metro employment in California, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and some States of the East South Central and West North Central regions gained less than 9 percent. Except for California, which gained 69,800, these growth rates translated into relatively small additions to metro employment.

The pattern of manufacturing employment growth in State metro areas differed substantially from that of nonmetro areas (table 11). Metro areas in only 12 States, scattered among seven census divisions, increased employment by specializing in fast-growth industries and, at the same time, were able to expand employment shares of both slow-growth and fast-growth industries. In nonmetro areas, such growth conditions were present in 24 States. Moreover, while only five State nonmetro areas were handicapped by an adverse mix of slow-growth industries and the inability to attract large employment shares, metro areas in 16 States struggled with this situation. Only the West South Central States avoided the problem.

In the metro areas of the remaining States, changes due to industrial-mix or regional-share effects moved in opposite directions. In 14 States, metro employment losses due to an adverse mix of slow-growth and declining industries were more than offset by gains in shares of manufacturing employment stimulated by favorable local competitive conditions. However, insignificant metro employment gains from a rapid-growth distribution of industries could not offset large declines in regional shares in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

CONCLUSION

Places in nonmetro areas which concentrate in slow-growth industries, such as the West North Central, East South Central, and West South Central regions, will have to attract more than their share of industry in order to grow above the national rate. Having attracted slow-growth industries means that these areas will expand from within at rates less than the national average. This is illustrated by the fact that the total contribution of slow-growth industries to nonmetro employment growth was only 232,300 employees. This is the legacy of past industrial composition.

Places in nonmetro areas which concentrate in fast-growth industries--the East North Central, South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific regions--will tend to grow without

Table 11-Manufacturing employment and components of change for metro areas, by State, 1967-73

Industry and State	Employment change 1967-73	National growth	Components of employment change above or below national rate		
			Total	Industrial composition	Regional share
	Thousands				
Fast growth:					
Metro share increase	138.5	8.0	130.5	16.1	114.4
Arkansas	10.4	.4	10.0	1.5	8.5
Idaho	2.1	*	2.1	0	2.1
Kentucky	18.0	.9	17.1	.4	16.7
Nebraska	.6	.3	.3	*	.3
Nevada	2.5	.1	2.4	*	2.4
North Carolina	39.4	1.5	37.9	4.9	33.0
North Dakota	.6	*	.6	*	.5
Oregon	16.2	.7	15.5	1.5	14.0
Rhode Island	6.3	.9	5.4	4.3	1.1
South Carolina	13.4	.7	12.7	2.2	10.5
Tennessee	11.5	1.5	10.0	1.0	9.0
Virginia	17.5	1.0	16.5	.2	16.3
Metro share decrease	-530.7	40.6	-571.3	34.4	-605.7
District of Columbia	-5.2	.2	-5.4	.7	-6.1
Illinois	-78.8	8.9	-87.7	10.6	-98.3
Massachusetts	-84.1	5.4	-89.5	3.5	-93.0
New Jersey	-65.2	5.4	-70.6	6.2	-76.8
New York	-248.0	12.2	-260.2	9.3	-269.5
Ohio	-49.4	8.5	-57.9	4.1	-62.0
Total	-392.2	48.6	-440.8	50.5	-491.3
Slow growth:					
Metro share increase	313.3	22.7	290.6	-41.8	332.4
Alabama	10.9	1.0	9.9	-.9	10.8
Arizona	23.7	.5	23.2	-.4	23.6
California	69.8	10.9	58.9	-30.7	89.6
Colorado	25.5	.6	24.9	-1.4	26.3
Florida	63.2	1.5	61.7	-.2	61.9
Georgia	4.2	1.5	2.7	-.2	2.9
Hawaii	.3	.1	.2	-.1	.3
Iowa	5.9	.8	5.1	-.2	5.3
Louisiana	1.6	.8	.8	-2.2	3.0
New Mexico	4.1	.1	4.0	-.4	4.4
Oklahoma	14.3	.5	13.8	*	13.9
South Dakota	1.8	*	1.8	*	1.8
Texas	77.9	4.1	73.8	-4.1	77.9
Utah	10.1	.3	9.8	-.9	10.7
Metro share decrease	-348.3	34.3	-382.6	-52.3	-330.3
Connecticut	-67.7	3.2	-70.9	-2.5	-68.4
Delaware	-1.6	.3	-1.9	-.2	-1.7
Indiana	-11.3	3.3	-14.6	-6.6	-8.0
Kansas	-8.7	.7	-9.4	-2.3	-7.1
Maine	-5.4	.2	-5.6	-2.0	-3.6
Maryland	-26.4	1.8	-28.2	-1.9	-26.3
Michigan	-12.4	6.7	-19.1	-14.4	-4.7
Minnesota	-11.5	1.5	-13.0	-1.4	-11.6
Mississippi	-2.2	.2	-2.4	*	-2.3
Missouri	-22.2	2.7	-24.9	-7.8	-17.1
Montana	-.8	*	-.8	-.7	-.1
New Hampshire	-5.0	.3	-5.3	-.9	-4.4
Pennsylvania	-107.9	9.1	-117.0	-1.3	-115.7
Washington	-44.0	1.6	-45.6	-6.5	-39.1
West Virginia	-12.2	.5	-12.7	-1.4	-11.3
Wisconsin	-9.0	2.2	-11.2	-2.3	-8.9
Total	-35.0	57.0	-92.0	-94.1	2.1
Total metro areas	-427.2	105.6	-532.8	-43.6	-489.2

* Less than 0.05 thousand.

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

the necessity of increasing their share of other industries, that is, through internal expansion. This is shown by the fact that fast-growth industries in nonmetro America contributed 300,800 to the relative change in manufacturing employment, only half of which was due to new shares.

It is desirable to attract rapid-growth industries to nonmetro areas, but for some less developed areas it may be practically impossible. A development strategy based on slow-growth industries could be the basis for successful growth in such areas. Nonmetro areas may continue to increase their share of slow-growth industries, since most slow-growth manufacturing is still located in metro areas--8.2 million workers out of a total of 11.8 million in slow-growth industries in the United States as of 1973.

REFERENCES

1. Ashby, Lowell D. Growth Patterns in Employment by County, 1940-1950 and 1950-1960, vols. 1-8, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1965.

2. Dunn, Edgar S., Jr. "A Statistical and Analytical Technique for Regional Analysis," Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, vol. VI, 1960, pp. 96-112.

3. Goodstein, M. E. "A Note on Urban and Nonurban Employment Growth in the South, 1940-1960," Journal of Regional Science, vol. 10, no. 3, December 1970, pp. 397-401.

4. Hansen, Niles M. "Recent Changes in Nonmetropolitan Population Distribution: Nature and Significance," The Review of Regional Studies, vol. 4, supplement, 1974, pp. 118-127.

5. Hellman, Daryl A. "Shift-Share Models as Predictive Tools," Growth and Change, vol. 7, no. 3, July 1976, pp. 3-8.

6. Lewis, William C. and Prescott, James R. "Urban-Regional Development and Growth Centers: An Econometric Study," Journal of Regional Science, vol. 12, no. 1, April 1972, pp. 57-70.

7. Marshall, F. R. "Some Rural Economic Development Problems in the South," American Economic Proceedings, vol. 62, May 1972, pp. 204-211.

8. Nelson, K. P. and Patrick, C. H. Decentralization of Employment During the 1969-1972 Business Cycle: The National and Regional Record. ORNL-UR-123, Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, June 1975.

9. Paraskevopoulos, Christos C. "Patterns of Regional Economic Growth," Regional and Urban Economics, vol. 4, no. 1, June 1974, pp. 77-105.

10. Spitz, John V. "A Note on Relative-Wage Trends in Nine Southern States: The Case of Production and Non-Production Labor in Manufacturing," Journal of Regional Science, vol. 9, no. 2, August 1969, pp. 319-323.

11. Stilwell, F. J. B. "Regional Growth and Structural Adaptation," Urban Studies, vol. 6, no. 2, June 1969, pp. 162-178.

12. Till, T. "The Extent of Industrialization in Southern Nonmetro Labor Markets in the 1960's," Journal of Regional Science, vol. 13, no. 3, December 1973, pp. 453-461.

13. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Business Conditions Digest. U.S. Gov. Print. Off., July 1978.

14. _____, Bureau of the Census. County Business Patterns, 1967. U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1968.

15. _____, Bureau of the Census. County Business Patterns, 1973. U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1974.

APPENDIX TABLE 1-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, NEW ENGLAND NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	5.8	0.2	5.6	3.6	2.0
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	1.0	0	.9	.8	.1
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1.6	.1	1.5	.5	1.0
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.2	.1	3.1	2.3	.8
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-8.1	.8	-8.9	4.9	-13.8
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-4.2	.2	-4.4	1.3	-5.7
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	1.0	.2	-1.2	1.3	-2.5
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-2.5	.2	-2.7	.2	-2.8
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	.2	0	.2	.3	-.1
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	-.4	.1	-.5	.9	-1.4
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	.2	0	.1	.3	-.2
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	-.4	.1	-.5	.5	-.9
	TOTAL	-2.4	1.0	-3.4	8.5	-11.8
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	2.7	.3	2.4	-2.2	4.5
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	1.5	0	1.5	-1.0	2.5
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.5	0	.4	0	.5
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	.4	0	.4	-.4	.7
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	.2	.2	.1	-.8	.8
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-20.7	.8	-21.5	-8.8	-12.7
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-2.2	.1	-2.3	-.6	-1.7
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-.1	0	-.1	0	-.1
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-.4	.1	-.4	0	-.4
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-8.5	.2	-8.7	-6.1	-2.6
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-2.6	.2	-2.8	-.1	-2.7
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-7.0	.2	-7.2	-2.0	-5.2
	TOTAL	-18.1	1.1	-19.2	-11.0	-8.1
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-20.4	2.1	-22.5	-2.5	-20.0

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 2—MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, MIDDLE ATLANTIC NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	1.0	.1	.9	.9	.1
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-13.9	1.7	-12.7	16.4	-29.1
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-5.1	.2	-3.3	1.5	-4.7
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	0	.1	-.1	.9	-1.0
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	-3.2	.1	-3.3	2.7	-6.0
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.3	.2	.1	.2	-.1
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	.6	.2	.4	1.2	-.8
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	-.1	.1	-.3	3.6	-3.9
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	-6.8	.4	-7.2	2.2	-9.3
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	3.7	.3	3.5	3.6	-.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-2.4	.1	-2.5	.7	-3.2
	TOTAL	-9.9	1.8	-11.7	17.3	-29.0
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	21.9	.3	21.6	-2.7	24.3
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.2	0	2.1	-.3	2.5
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.1	0	1.1	-.1	1.2
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	18.5	.2	18.3	-2.3	20.6
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-69.7	3.5	-73.2	-15.0	-58.2
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-1.8	.3	-2.1	-1.7	-.3
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-7.7	.6	-8.2	-.3	-8.0
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-6.5	.4	-6.9	-.3	-6.6
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.7	0	-.8	-.1	-.7
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-5.5	.2	-5.6	-4.1	-1.5
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-13.3	.7	-14.0	-5.4	-8.6
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-26.1	.7	-26.8	-.5	-26.3
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	-8.2	.6	-8.8	-2.6	-6.2
	TOTAL	-47.8	3.7	-51.6	-17.7	-33.9
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-57.7	5.6	-63.3	-.4	-62.9

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, EAST NORTH CENTRAL NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	44.5	1.7	42.8	25.0	17.8
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	3.8	.3	3.5	2.4	1.1
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	5.2	.3	4.9	2.3	2.6
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	22.8	.4	22.4	10.4	12.1
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	12.7	.7	12.0	9.9	2.1
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	2.9	1.6	1.3	11.8	-10.5
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-.3	.1	-.4	.4	-.8
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.3	.3	3.0	5.6	-2.6
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-3.0	.5	-3.5	.4	-3.8
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.2	.5	1.7	2.9	-1.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	.3	.1	.2	1.0	-.8
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	.4	.2	.3	1.6	-1.4
	TOTAL	47.4	3.4	44.1	36.8	7.3
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	51.0	5.2	45.8	-28.4	74.3
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-.5	.7	-1.6	-3.9	2.3
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	.2	0	.2	0	.2
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-3.1	.2	-3.3	-4.8	1.5
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	14.5	.7	13.8	-5.9	19.7
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	5.6	1.5	4.1	-.9	5.0
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	7.3	1.3	6.0	-5.6	11.6
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	27.4	.7	26.7	-7.3	33.9
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-7.9	.7	-8.6	-3.2	-5.4
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-3.8	.1	-3.9	-2.8	-1.1
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-2.2	.2	-2.5	-.1	-2.4
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-1.6	.3	-1.9	-.2	-1.7
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.4	0	-.4	-.1	-.3
	TOTAL	43.1	5.9	37.2	-31.6	68.9
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	90.5	9.2	81.3	5.1	76.2

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 4-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, WEST NORTH CENTRAL NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	30.6	0.7	29.9	7.1	22.8
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	2.9	.1	2.8	.9	1.9
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4.2	0	4.2	.8	3.5
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.1	.1	1.0	.1	1.0
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.7	.2	2.5	1.3	1.2
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.6	.1	3.5	1.5	2.0
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	8.8	.1	8.7	1.7	7.0
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3.9	0	3.9	.2	3.7
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3.4	.1	3.3	.7	2.6
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-1.8	.2	-2.0	1.0	-3.0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-.3	0	-.3	.1	-.4
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	-1.6	.2	-1.7	.9	-2.6
	TOTAL	28.8	.9	27.9	8.1	19.7
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	45.4	2.0	43.4	-12.8	56.2
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.3	.0	2.2	-1.4	3.6
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	6.2	.7	5.5	-3.8	9.3
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5.0	.2	4.8	-.1	4.9
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.3	.1	.2	-.1	.3
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	.5	.2	.3	-4.2	4.5
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.1	.1	2.1	-.5	2.6
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	13.6	.4	13.2	-.2	13.5
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.7	.3	1.4	-1.3	2.7
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.7	.1	13.6	-1.2	14.8
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-.3	0	-.3	-.1	-.3
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.3	0	-.3	-.1	-.3
	TOTAL	45.1	2.0	43.1	-12.8	55.9
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	73.9	2.9	70.9	-4.7	75.6

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 5-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, SOUTH ATLANTIC NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE			
			NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE		
				TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	126.2	5.3	121.0	44.9	76.1
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	49.3	3.3	46.0	21.7	24.3
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	23.6	.6	23.0	11.5	11.5
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	5.2	.4	4.9	.3	4.6
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	6.4	.2	6.2	1.1	5.1
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	13.0	.2	12.9	4.2	8.7
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	7.6	.3	7.3	2.1	5.2
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	15.2	.2	15.0	2.6	12.4
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.0	.1	1.9	.6	1.3
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	4.0	.1	3.9	.8	3.1
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-5.6	.7	-6.2	5.8	-12.1
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	-5.6	.7	-6.2	5.8	-12.1
	TOTAL	120.7	6.0	114.7	50.7	64.0
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	97.3	4.1	93.2	-15.5	108.7
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	6.1	0	6.1	-1.1	7.2
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.9	.9	2.0	-5.0	7.0
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	32.4	1.3	31.0	-.7	31.7
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	9.9	.6	9.3	-.5	9.8
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1.5	.1	1.4	-2.2	3.6
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	9.5	.1	9.4	-.9	10.3
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	3.2	.3	2.8	-.2	3.0
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	17.4	.4	17.0	-1.8	18.8
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.4	.3	14.1	-3.3	17.4
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-3.9	.1	-4.0	-.4	-3.5
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-3.9	.1	-4.0	-.4	-3.5
	TOTAL	93.4	4.2	89.2	-16.0	105.2
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	214.1	10.2	203.9	34.7	169.2

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 6-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, EAST SOUTH CENTRAL NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	70.5	1.4	69.0	15.5	53.5
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	11.2	.5	10.7	3.3	7.5
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13.2	.2	13.0	4.5	8.4
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	5.3	.1	5.6	.1	5.5
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	4.9	.1	4.8	.6	4.3
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	11.9	.1	11.8	3.3	8.5
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.4	.1	2.3	.7	1.6
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	13.6	.2	13.4	2.3	11.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3.5	0	3.5	.1	3.4
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3.9	.1	3.8	.7	3.1
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-.1	.4	-.5	3.6	-4.1
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	-.1	.4	-.5	3.6	-4.1
	TOTAL	70.4	1.9	68.5	19.2	49.3
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	86.5	2.6	83.9	-12.4	96.3
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	1.4	0	1.4	-.6	1.9
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	5.0	.3	4.7	-1.9	6.6
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14.8	1.1	13.7	-.6	14.2
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	.4	0	.4	0	.5
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.7	.2	2.6	-3.9	6.5
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	4.8	.2	4.6	-1.7	6.3
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	11.9	.2	11.7	-.1	11.8
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	12.5	.4	12.1	-1.7	13.8
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	33.0	.2	32.8	-1.8	34.7
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-1.0	.4	-1.4	-.4	-1.1
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-.2	0	-.2	-.1	-.1
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-.8	.4	-1.2	-.3	-.9
	TOTAL	85.5	3.0	82.5	-12.8	95.3
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	155.9	4.9	151.0	6.4	144.6

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 7-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, WEST SOUTH CENTRAL NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE			
			NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE		
				TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	33.3	0.7	29.7	6.0	23.6
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	4.3	.1	4.2	.4	3.9
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4.6	.1	4.6	1.4	3.1
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.5	.1	1.4	.1	1.3
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.1	.1	2.0	.6	1.4
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.2	0	4.1	1.3	2.8
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.4	.1	2.3	.8	1.5
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	9.5	.1	9.4	1.2	8.3
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	1.7	0	1.6	.3	1.3
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-.3	.4	-.6	3.1	-3.7
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	.1	.4	-.2	3.0	-3.3
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-.4	0	-.4	.1	-.5
	TOTAL	33.1	1.0	29.0	9.2	19.9
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	49.8	1.5	48.3	-8.9	57.2
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	3.4	.1	3.4	-1.6	5.0
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.2	.4	9.9	-2.1	12.0
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	9.8	.3	9.5	-.1	9.6
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.1	.2	1.9	-.1	2.0
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	.1	.9	-.2	1.1
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1.2	.1	1.1	-2.1	3.2
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.9	.1	3.8	-.9	4.7
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	4.7	.2	4.6	-.1	4.7
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	7.8	.1	7.7	-.4	8.1
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	5.7	.1	5.5	-1.3	6.8
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	49.8	1.5	48.3	-8.9	57.2
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	79.8	2.5	77.3	.3	77.1

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 8-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, MOUNTAIN NONMETRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE			
			NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE		
				TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	12.6	0.3	12.3	2.7	9.6
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	.9	0	.8	0	.8
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	2.2	.2	2.0	1.6	.4
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	1.0	0	1.0	.1	.9
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.1	0	.1	0	.1
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1.4	0	1.3	.3	1.0
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	.9	0	.9	.2	.7
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	0	1.3	.2	1.1
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1.0	0	.9	.1	.8
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.4	0	2.4	0	2.4
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	1.5	0	1.5	.1	1.4
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	12.6	.3	12.3	2.7	9.6
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	NONMETRO SHARE INCREASE	15.2	.3	14.9	-1.6	16.5
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.5	0	2.5	-.1	2.6
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.5	.2	3.3	-1.1	4.4
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.4	0	2.3	0	2.3
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.7	0	.6	0	.6
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	.4	0	.4	0	.5
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.2	0	2.1	-.1	2.2
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3.6	0	3.6	-.2	3.8
	NONMETRO SHARE DECREASE	-4.5	.2	-4.6	-.8	-3.9
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.6	0	-.6	-.1	-.6
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-3.0	.1	-3.1	-.7	-2.4
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-.9	0	-.9	0	-.9
	TOTAL	10.7	.5	10.3	-2.3	12.6
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.3	.2	22.5	.3	22.2

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

CODE	INDUSTRY	CHANGE 1967-73	NATIONAL GROWTH	OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
				THOUSANDS		
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1.2	.2	1.0	.9	.1
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-24.0	3.9	-27.9	42.2	-70.1
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-7.8	.5	-8.3	3.4	-11.6
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	-.3	.1	-.4	.6	-1.0
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	.2	.1	0	2.6	-2.5
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-3.6	.4	-3.9	.3	-4.2
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-.2	.5	-.7	3.5	-4.3
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	-3.2	.5	-3.7	13.7	-17.4
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	-7.8	.6	-8.6	10.6	-19.2
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-1.6	.5	-2.1	3.3	-5.3
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	.3	.5	-.2	4.3	-4.5
	TOTAL	-22.8	4.0	-26.9	43.2	-70.0
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	.3	0	.3	0	.3
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	.3	0	.3	0	.3
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-133.4	5.9	-139.4	-40.8	-98.5
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-5.9	.1	-6.1	-4.1	-2.0
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-4.7	.5	-5.2	-2.7	-2.5
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-9.7	.6	-10.3	-.3	-10.0
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-1.5	.2	-1.8	-.2	-1.6
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-28.0	.6	-26.5	-14.4	-14.2
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-11.6	.5	-11.1	-3.9	-7.2
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-12.8	1.2	-14.0	-.7	-13.2
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	-26.0	1.3	-27.3	-5.7	-21.6
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-34.1	.9	-35.0	-8.9	-26.1
	TOTAL	-133.1	5.9	-139.1	-40.8	-98.2
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-156.0	10.0	-166.0	2.3	-168.3

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 11—MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, MIDDLE ATLANTIC METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	0	0	0	0	0
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-54.7	9.7	-64.4	92.6	-157.0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	.4	1.0	-.6	6.3	-7.0
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	.7	.2	.5	1.4	-.8
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	-1.3	.4	-1.7	8.5	-10.2
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-9.9	.9	-10.8	.7	-11.5
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	-17.0	2.1	-19.1	13.9	-33.0
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.4	.6	2.8	17.1	-14.2
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	-3.6	.7	-4.3	4.2	-8.5
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	-17.3	1.8	-19.1	24.5	-43.6
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-1.0	1.0	-2.0	7.4	-9.4
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	-9.1	1.0	-10.1	8.7	-18.8
	TOTAL	-54.7	9.7	-64.4	92.6	-157.0
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	-.8	.1	-.9	-2.4	1.6
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-.8	.1	-.9	-2.4	1.6
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-365.6	17.0	-382.5	-76.1	-306.5
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-32.8	1.8	-34.6	-10.7	-23.9
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-3.2	.1	-3.3	-.3	-3.0
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-82.7	3.8	-86.5	-1.9	-84.6
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-7.0	1.3	-8.3	-.9	-7.4
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.9	.1	-1.1	-.4	-.7
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-21.0	.6	-21.6	-14.5	-7.1
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-45.7	2.1	-47.8	-16.9	-30.9
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-31.8	2.3	-33.2	-1.4	-31.7
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	-81.9	3.2	-85.1	-13.9	-71.2
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-59.6	1.6	-61.1	-15.2	-46.0
	TOTAL	-366.4	17.1	-383.4	-78.5	-304.9
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-421.1	26.7	-447.8	14.1	-461.9

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 12-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, EAST NORTH CENTRAL METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	53.8	3.2	50.6	41.1	9.5
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	3.6	.2	3.4	1.7	1.8
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	50.2	3.0	47.2	39.4	7.8
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-13.5	6.0	-19.5	65.0	-84.5
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-2.0	.1	-2.2	1.0	-3.2
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	-5.5	.5	-6.0	10.1	-16.1
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-2.3	.8	-3.2	.6	-3.8
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.1	1.7	.4	11.1	-10.7
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	-1.2	1.1	-2.3	29.9	-32.2
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	-.3	.7	-1.0	4.1	-5.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-4.2	.5	-4.7	3.8	-8.5
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	-.1	.5	-.6	4.4	-5.0
	TOTAL	40.3	9.1	31.2	106.2	-75.0
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	-28.6	6.2	-34.9	-54.2	19.3
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-4.6	.2	-4.7	-5.1	.4
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.0	1.1	.9	-.8	1.7
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-26.1	5.0	-31.1	-48.3	17.3
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-172.5	14.3	-186.9	-60.5	-126.3
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-16.2	1.9	-18.2	-11.3	-6.9
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-.9	0	-.9	-.1	-.9
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-5.4	.5	-5.9	-.3	-5.7
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.7	.2	-.9	-.5	-.4
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-6.0	.2	-6.2	-4.8	-1.4
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-27.4	3.3	-30.7	-26.4	-4.3
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	-67.5	4.8	-72.3	-3.0	-69.4
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	-48.4	3.3	-51.7	-14.3	-37.4
	TOTAL	-201.2	20.5	-221.7	-114.7	-107.0
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-160.9	29.7	-190.6	-8.6	-182.0

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 13-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, WEST NORTH CENTRAL METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	20.7	1.2	19.6	10.0	9.6
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	.7	0	.7	.1	.6
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	2.8	.1	2.7	.5	2.2
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.2	.2	2.0	.1	1.9
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	5.5	.5	5.0	3.4	1.6
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.6	.1	6.4	4.0	2.4
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	.2	1.1	.9	.2
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	1.8	.1	1.7	.9	.8
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	2.7	.7	2.0	8.7	-6.7
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	1.5	.1	1.4	1.7	-.4
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1.0	.4	.5	6.0	-5.5
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	.3	.1	.1	1.0	-.8
	TOTAL	23.4	1.8	21.6	18.6	2.9
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	15.0	1.3	14.6	-2.6	17.2
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	13.2	.9	12.4	-.5	12.9
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.7	.5	2.3	-2.0	4.3
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-72.8	3.1	-75.9	-27.8	-48.1
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-18.9	.3	-19.1	-8.2	-10.9
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-19.5	.9	-20.4	-5.2	-15.2
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	-.3	0	-.3	0	-.2
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	-5.9	.2	-6.2	-.1	-6.1
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-3.6	.3	-3.9	-.2	-3.7
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-.1	0	-.2	-.1	0
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-2.6	.1	-2.6	-2.0	-.6
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-1.7	.2	-1.9	-1.9	-.1
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-21.3	1.0	-21.3	-10.0	-11.3
	TOTAL	-56.8	4.4	-61.3	-30.3	-30.9
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	-33.4	6.2	-39.7	-11.7	-28.0

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 14-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, SOUTH ATLANTIC METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	66.5	2.4	64.1	20.5	43.6
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4.2	.2	4.0	1.8	2.2
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	5.1	.4	4.7	.3	4.4
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	16.3	.6	15.7	4.1	11.6
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	15.5	.2	15.4	4.3	11.1
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	7.7	.4	7.3	2.1	5.2
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	11.1	.5	9.6	6.4	3.2
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5.2	.1	5.1	.4	4.7
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2.5	.1	2.3	1.1	1.2
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	6.9	1.3	5.6	12.5	-7.0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1.4	1.0	.4	6.7	-6.3
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	5.5	.3	5.2	5.8	-.7
	TOTAL	73.4	3.7	69.7	33.1	36.6
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	43.8	3.8	40.0	-20.1	60.2
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-3.4	.9	-4.3	-5.2	1.0
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	3.2	.2	2.9	-1.0	3.9
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	7.4	.7	6.7	-.3	7.1
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	.8	0	.8	-.1	.9
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-.7	.1	-.7	-2.1	1.3
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	28.2	.4	27.8	-.2	28.0
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	12.1	.6	11.5	-2.8	14.3
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-3.8	.9	-4.7	-8.4	3.7
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-25.0	1.4	-26.4	-8.7	-17.7
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-11.2	.1	-11.3	-3.5	-7.8
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	-4.0	.7	-4.7	-.5	-4.2
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-9.7	.6	-10.3	-4.7	-5.6
	TOTAL	18.8	5.2	13.7	-28.9	42.5
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	92.2	8.9	83.4	4.2	79.1

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 15-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, EAST SOUTH CENTRAL METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE			
			NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE		
				TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	25.5	1.1	24.4	10.0	14.4
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1.2	.1	1.1	.9	.2
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.0	.2	2.8	.1	2.7
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	3.1	.2	2.9	1.4	1.5
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.3	.1	4.3	2.1	2.1
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	1.8	.2	1.7	.9	.8
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	10.4	.3	10.1	3.8	6.3
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	.5	0	.5	.2	.3
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	1.1	.1	1.0	.5	.5
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	.9	.2	.6	3.2	-2.6
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	-.7	.1	-.9	1.2	-2.0
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	1.6	.1	1.5	2.1	-.6
	TOTAL	26.3	1.4	25.0	13.2	11.8
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	16.4	1.9	14.4	-10.8	25.2
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-.8	.4	-1.2	-2.4	1.2
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.6	.1	2.5	-.4	2.8
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.1	.2	1.9	-.1	2.0
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	.2	0	.2	0	.2
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	-.1	0	-.1	-1.1	1.0
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	-2.5	.4	-2.9	-3.1	.2
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	10.4	.2	10.2	-.2	10.3
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.9	.3	3.6	-1.1	4.7
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	.6	.2	.4	-2.3	2.7
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-4.4	.3	-4.8	-1.9	-2.8
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-4.4	.1	-4.5	-1.7	-2.8
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	0	.3	-.3	-.2	-.1
	TOTAL	11.9	2.2	9.7	-12.7	22.4
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	38.2	3.6	34.6	.5	34.1

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 16 -MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, WEST SOUTH CENTRAL METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	57.7	1.7	56.0	16.9	39.1
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	3.3	.1	3.2	.9	2.3
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	5.4	.1	5.3	2.7	2.5
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	5.3	.2	5.1	.1	5.0
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	10.0	.3	9.7	2.3	7.3
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.9	.1	7.9	1.9	5.9
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	4.7	.2	4.5	1.3	3.2
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	13.9	.5	13.5	6.3	7.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3.4	.1	3.3	.6	2.7
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3.7	.1	3.6	.6	3.0
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-.4	0	-.4	.3	-.7
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	-.4	0	-.4	.3	-.7
	TOTAL	57.3	1.7	55.6	17.2	38.4
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	59.7	3.2	56.5	-13.5	70.0
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	18.3	.4	17.9	-.2	18.1
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.5	.5	2.0	-.3	2.3
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	.3	.7	-.8	1.5
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1.3	0	1.3	-.4	1.7
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.7	.3	2.4	-2.2	4.6
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	23.2	.5	22.7	-.3	23.0
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	16.2	.5	15.7	-2.0	17.7
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-5.3	.8	-6.1	-7.3	1.2
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-12.8	.9	-13.7	-8.5	-5.2
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-8.5	.1	-8.6	-4.1	-4.5
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-4.3	.8	-5.1	-4.4	-.7
	TOTAL	46.9	4.1	42.8	-22.0	64.8
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	104.2	5.8	98.4	-4.8	103.2

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 17-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, MOUNTAIN METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	29.8	0.5	29.3	4.9	24.4
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	.1	0	.1	0	.1
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	2.9	0	2.8	.2	2.6
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2.4	0	2.4	.5	1.9
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.2	0	.2	0	.2
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	4.8	.1	4.7	1.0	3.7
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.2	0	4.1	1.2	3.0
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	5.7	.1	5.6	.3	5.3
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	5.3	.1	5.2	1.1	4.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1.2	0	1.2	.3	.9
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3.0	0	3.0	.3	2.7
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	29.8	.5	29.3	4.9	24.4
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	39.2	1.0	38.2	-6.9	45.1
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-.7	.1	-.8	-2.3	1.5
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.6	.2	3.4	-1.3	4.7
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3.9	.1	3.9	0	3.9
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.9	0	1.9	0	1.9
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	.1	0	.1	0	.2
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	.1	0	0	-.9	.9
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.5	.2	1.3	-1.2	2.5
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	10.0	.2	9.8	-.1	9.9
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	18.7	.2	18.5	-1.0	19.5
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-1.7	.1	-1.8	-1.2	-.6
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-1.7	.1	-1.8	-1.2	-.6
	TOTAL	37.5	1.1	36.3	-8.1	44.4
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	67.2	1.6	65.6	-3.2	68.8

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

APPENDIX TABLE 18—MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, PACIFIC METRO AREAS, 1967-73

SIC CODE	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1967-73	COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE: NATIONAL GROWTH	COMPONENTS OF CHANGE ABOVE OR BELOW NATIONAL RATE: TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	REGIONAL SHARE
		THOUSANDS				
	FAST GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	83.4	3.8	77.4	28.8	48.6
21	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0	0	0	0	0
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	3.2	.1	3.1	.6	2.5
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	9.5	.4	9.1	3.4	5.7
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13.2	.3	12.9	5.6	7.3
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	.6	.4	.3	.3	0
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	9.8	.7	9.1	4.9	4.2
30	RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	15.7	.3	15.5	8.0	7.4
32	STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	4.7	.4	4.4	2.2	2.1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	10.7	.2	10.5	1.7	8.7
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	12.8	.2	12.6	2.0	10.6
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	12.3	.9	11.4	12.1	-.7
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	12.3	.9	11.4	12.1	-.7
	TOTAL	92.7	3.9	88.8	40.9	47.9
	SLOW GROWTH:					
	METRO SHARE INCREASE	52.7	5.3	47.4	-41.9	89.3
19	ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	-23.9	1.0	-24.9	-28.2	3.3
23	APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	24.5	.6	23.9	-.3	24.2
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	8.0	.4	7.7	-.3	7.9
31	LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	.8	0	.8	-1.3	2.1
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	9.5	.5	9.0	-3.8	12.8
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	22.1	1.1	21.0	-.7	21.6
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	11.6	1.7	9.9	-7.5	17.3
	METRO SHARE DECREASE	-105.1	4.2	-107.3	-34.8	-72.5
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	-7.8	1.2	-9.0	-7.2	-1.8
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	-1.5	.1	-1.7	-.3	-1.3
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	-93.8	2.8	-96.6	-27.3	-69.4
	TOTAL	-53.5	9.4	-59.9	-76.7	16.8
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.2	13.4	28.9	-35.8	64.7

NUMBERS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.